

RECORDED

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1828.

No. 438.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, June 18.	Fayetteville, June 12.	Newborn, June 7.	Petersburg, June 13.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall. 120 125	152 161	150 175	125 200
Apple,	38 30	33 57	47 50	35 100
Peach,	45 50	75 80	75 100	
Bacon,	lb. 7 10	7 10	6 7	6 7
Beeswax,	23 26	22 23	28	25
Butter,	15 20	14 20	18 25	12 25
Coffee,	14 15	14 17	15 18	15 18
Corn,	bush. 50	50 60	35 40	35 40
Cotton,	lb. 15 16	16	8 9	9 11
Candles, mould,	75	70 80	14	
Flaxseed, rough,	500 525	490 450	600 700	500 700
Flour,	25 28	35 40	35 40	
Feathers,	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Gin, Holland,	37 40	43 45	45 50	
Country,				
Iron,	ton. 9 10	8 10	7 8	11000 11200
Lard,	150 175	200 250	150 200	
Lime,	30 35	35 40	29 30	35 40
Molasses,	9	9	7 8	
Nails, Cut, assorted,	25 30	500 800	670 625	
Oats,	100 112	125 130	90 100	125 151
Powder, American,	80 90	70 8	85 90	75 100
Rum, Jamaica,	40 42	47 48	47 45	42 45
West India,	275 300	350 000	300 325	400 450
New England,				
Rice,	10 10	75	65	75
Shot,	40 45	75	55	
Salt, Liverpool,	800 1000	850 1100	900 1000	800 1250
Turk's Island,	19 22	18 25	18 25	
Sugar, Brown,	150 175	140 150		
Loaf,	120			
Tee, Imperial and Gunpowder,				
Hyson,	400 425	250 275	250 700	
Young Lyon,	10	8	10	
Tobacco,	70 75	80 85		
Tallow,	32 35	25	30	
Wheat,	250 400	300 375	250 500	
Whiskey,	125 150	125 160		
Wine, Madeira,	160 225	200 250		
Teneriffe,	20 350			
Sherry,	75 125			
Port,				
Malaga,				

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July, 1828.

Phillip Alston
Jos. & Margaret Shaw
Mrs. A. Ashe
W. Anderson, esq.
B
Anthony Boucail
Jane Bibbs
Sarah Bryan
William Britton
William Bowles 2
William H. Bradley
Gabriel Barby
Elizabeth Baldwin
Thomas Burton
C
Thomas Clancy 2
John J. Carrington
John D. Clancy
William Campbell
Hugh Curry
John Carpenter
James R. Cole
Lemuel Carroll
Mary Ann Chishenball
Daniel Call
John Cheek
David Craig
James Carrell
James Child
Samuel Child
Calvin Hill & William
Campbell
D
David Dickey
Adam Dixon
Durrant H. Davis
E
Mrs. Estis
F
James Fossett
Harriet Fawcett
Peter Floyd
John Farrar
Ann Fawcett
G
Elijah Graves
H
Morgan Hart
Winifred Hardee
Thomas Hastings
Joseph Hughes
Daniel Holder
Allen Hutchins
John Hall
William Hightower
William Hovey
J
Miles Jones
K
Wm. Kirkland
L
Wm. Lewis
Thos. Latta, Jr.
Nicholas Long
John Lewis
P. M. Long
M
James Moore
Ann Moore
Aaron Marcom
Willie Marcom
Caroline R. Moore
Willie P. Mangum
James Moore, esq.
Charles M'Cauley
John M'Daniel
Cornelia Mebane
Archibald Murphy, Jr.
N
Wm. D. Murphy
Archibald M'Mannan
William M. Campbell
Zilpha M'Kinne
Moore M'Cauley
Archibald Murphy
N
Hai Nunn
Richerson Nichols 2
Mrs. William Neale
James Nutt
Wm. Nelson
O
Nancy O'Farrell
P
Seymour Fargear
Jane Polk
Rev. John H. Pichard
William Pickett
Martin Pickett
Samuel Paisley
Mark Pickett
Temple Primrose
Calvin E. Parrish
William Piper
R
John Reding
Pleasant Rhodes
John M. Rowley
Frederick Reeves
Wilson Rhew
Charles Roberts
William W. Rountree
Col. W. L. Russell 2
John Rasberry
S
Charles C. Smith
Thomas Scarlett
George Scarlett
Mary Ann Scott
Samuel Scarlett 2
John Scott
James Strayhorn
J. P. Sneed
Joseph Stubens
Allen Syke
Abraham Scarborough
Garrard & Shaw
Charlotte Street
Edward Stradwick
Elizabeth Stubens
John Stephens
Willie Shaw 2
T
Wm. Thompson
Wm. Turner
Rebekah Thompson
Henry D. Turner
Thomas Turner
Zachariah Trice
John Taylor
John Taylor
U
Richard Umstead
W
Thomas Wilson
John D. Wilson
Sophia A. Wright
Betsey Washburn
Henry Whitford
Samuel Wortham
Joseph Woods
John Welburn
V
John Vickers
John Vanhook
John Vaughn
Y
David Yarborough 2

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the *Allegheny Battalion, Third Orange Regiment.*

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M'Daniel, *Advt. Col.*

June 3. 33-p

A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn, with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq., in Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro'.

John C. Latta.

June 30. 36-Cw

UNION HOTEL.



MRS. FENNEL.

INFORMS her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE.

one door north-east of the Episcopal Church, on Green street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by DILLON JORDAN, esq., and known by the name of JORDAN'S HOTEL. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the planters and country merchants, as well as the merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect, therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mary Fennel.

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother Mr. Dillon Jordan, esq., late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appertaining to the above Boarding House.

Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charleston, Norfolk, and Augusta Stages.

Fayetteville, June 4. 34-4w

BOARDING.

THE subscriber would be willing to receive as boarders, three or four students. Females would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

June 10. 34-

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HYAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry D. Turner, *Admr.*

June 10. 34-Sw

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1816, and registered in the register's office for Orange county, which John Campbell, late of said county, executed to me to secure the payment of certain debts to William Norwood and William Kirkland, or for which they were sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, sell a valuable tract of land, lying on Back creek, in said county, on which the said Campbell formerly resided, and containing

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres.

more or less, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong and others; and also sundry negro slaves, fifteen or sixteen in number, or as many thereof as will satisfy said debts. The sale will be for ready money, and such title will be conveyed as is vested in me by said deed.

Thomas Rufin, *Trustee.*

June 9. 34-tds

WANTED.

A NEGRO Woman Servant, who has been raised and who is well acquainted with house business, cooking, washing, &c.; one who can likewise weave would be preferred. For such a one, well recommended, I will give a liberal price.

Wm. Holt.

June 10. 34-Jw

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Documents transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House of the 16th January, 1828, on the subject of the Court Martial held at Mobile; which were, on the 1st of February, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed; and on the 11th of February, ordered when printed to be appended to the report of the said committee.

Report of the Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 24, 1828.

Sir: Agreeably to your instructions, I respectfully submit a copy of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, which convened at Mobile on the 3d of December, 1814, and of which Lieut. Colonel Perkins, of militia, was president; a copy of the orders for the organization of the court, also a copy of the orders subsequently issued in relation to its decisions.

The files of this office furnish no other general or special order, or letter, touching this subject, or relating to the length of service, of Tennessee militia. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adj. Genl.*

To the Secretary of War.

Record of the Court Martial.

Mobile, 5th December, 1814.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Mobile, by virtue of the following orders:

Adjutant General's Office,
November 21st, 1814.

HEAD QUARTERS 7th Military District.

After General Orders.

(Continued.)

J. Webb, a private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the prisoner took command of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's company, at the request of a majority of the men, and, he believes, with the intention of comforting the sick, and preventing violence on the fort.

The prisoner, in his defence, states: That he served three months, faithfully, and conceived, from the best information he could get, that his term of service had expired; that he was told by both non-commissioned officers and privates, that it was nothing but right to go home; and, as soon as he discovered his error, he returned to his duty.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner Webb, guilty of the first and second charges and specifications, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Morrow, a sergeant of Capt. Strother's company, W. T.

Charge 1st.—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: That, between the 20th and 30th September, 1814, he carried about a paper to get assigns to go home on the 20th of the same; also, on the morning of the 19th Sept. 1814, he forced the guard at the issuing house, and broke the door, and rolled out several barrels of flour, went to the bullock pen, shot down several hives, brought them to camp, here secured the beef and flour among the mutinous party, cooked it and, on the morning of the 20th Sept. 1814, at the end of reveille beat, marched off at the head of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's party, yelling and firing his gun.

Charge 2d.—Exciting to Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In that, on the 20th Sept. 1814, and not reporting those who were speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, as required by a regimental order of the 23d August, 1814.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead not guilty.

Stephen Ray, a sergeant of Captain Metcane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he was on fatigue on the night of the 19th September, some of the party expressed their dissatisfaction at not having an opportunity of cooking provisions to go home, as well as those in camp; when the prisoner said, that any person who intended going home the next morning, was a fool for being there at work; accordingly, a great many of the party left their duty, and repaired to the camp to cook, and that the prisoner did march off on the morning of

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARST.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will commence on Monday the 2d of June, and conclude on the evening of the following day.—The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in July.

W. J. Bingham, *Principal.*

P. S. As the classes commence in January, beginners cannot be received the ensuing season. Boys who have studied the Latin Grammar, or who are in any higher stage of advancement, will be admitted.

W. J. B. 32-1f

The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Stationery Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be had anywhere. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13-4f

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I SHALL, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

HOUSE and LOTS.

No. 109 and 100, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox.

July 1st 1828

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the school of the undersigned closed on the 30th of May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session. Board and tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon.

June 3. 33-

The Raleigh Register, Newborn Centinel and Fayetteville Observer, will please to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the *Allegheny Battalion, Third Orange Regiment.*

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 25th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 26th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Jeremiah Holt, *Major.*

June 3. 33-p

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Galloway now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy hompety.

February 12. 17-1f

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax due for the year 1827, viz. at P. S. Clark's on Thursday the 3d day of July next—at John Newell's on the 4th—at Stephen Glass's on the 5th—at (Big) George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Peter L. Ray's on the 10th—at widow Cook's on the 11th—at C. P. Fawcett's on the 12th—at James Hutcherson's on the 14th—at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 15th—at George M. Mebane's on the 16th—at Richerson Nickol's on the 17th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at the coast house in Hillsborough on the 19th—at Gen. J. J. Carrington's on the 21st—at Edward Davis's on the 22d—at William T. Whithead's on the 23d—at Z. Herndon's on the 24th—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Chapel Hill on the 26th—at George Johnston's on the 28th—at Burrows Cheek's on the 29th.

The tax being very light, it is hoped all concerned will be punctual in attending and paying their dues, so as to enable the sheriff to meet his payments with punctuality.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The magistrates appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the list of taxables and taxable property, for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

June 3. 33-

State of North-Carolina,

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price.

Susannah Price.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste.

R. Hinton, *Clerk.*

Price adv. \$7 00 35-3m

Mount Repose Plantation, containing 306 acres,

FOR SALE

This Plantation is situated eleven miles north west of Hillsborough. It will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years. The pleasantness and healthiness of the situation, the excellence of the water, garden, &c. the choice selection and variety of fruits, and the extent of accommodations, render it a very eligible summer residence for two or three families.

W. J. Bingham, *Admr.*

R. S. Bingham.

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, is requested to insert the above three times and forward his account to this office

June 24. 3w-30

the 20th, with the mutinous party, yelling, and firing their guns.

Philip Bryant, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw the prisoner with a subscription paper, and heard it read, going about to procure subscribers to proceed home on the 20th September, 1814; saw the prisoner at the issuing house; heard him order another man to break down the door; saw him picking out flour, and having it rolled out, on the 19th September; that beef was brought into camp on the same day, and the prisoner issued both meat and flour to the mutinous party; that the prisoner marched off at the head of the mutinous party of Capt. Strother's company, at the end of the reveille beat, on the morning of the 20th September, yelling and firing his gun; that the prisoner persuaded soldiers to go home on the 20th September, 1814.

Col. P. Pipkin, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That, on the morning of the 19th September, as well as he recollects, the prisoner was actively employed in getting the provisions rolled on between the issuing house and encampment; on the night of the 17th or 18th of the same month, the prisoner came to his tent and asked permission to go into a small house and write a letter to his family, stating that he had declined going home; that he saw the letter, which was expressive of his intention of staying in service until he could get an honorable discharge; on the morning of the 20th, thinks that the prisoner paraded on the right of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's company at the beat of the reveille, and is not positive whether he marched off in that way or not, but believes he did, and he disremembers the prisoner's reporting any of the party who were acting mutinously.

George Cohee, a corporal of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner issued the provisions on the 19th of September, to the mutinous party; and further believes the prisoner fired his gun on the morning of the 20th, when marching off from Fort Jackson.

Green B. Newson, a private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he believes the prisoner was not of the party who brought in the beef, and was at the head of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's company when they marched off on the morning of the 20th September, 1814.

George Gumbrell, a corporal of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner was not of the party who shot the beaver at the bullock pen.

Captain Strother, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner marched off with the mutinous part of his company on the morning of the 20th and that the prisoner never reported any men to him who were speaking of going home from Fort Jackson.

The prisoner, having refused the privilege of producing any evidence in his behalf, exhibited an honorable discharge from the 28th Infantry, with the following General Orders:

GENERAL ORDERS.

CAMP STEWART, 1st Nov. 1814.

To all officers of the United States' Army:

Whereas David Morrow, belonging to Capt. John Strother's company, attached to the 1st Tennessee militia, who deserted from Fort Jackson on the 20th or 21st September last, has come forward and surrendered himself to this camp has acknowledged the error of his conduct, professed his penitence for the same, and begged permission to join his company, and serve out his time of service of duty, as a faithful soldier; he is hereby pardoned, on reporting himself to his company of Col. P. Pipkin's regiment, without delay, subject to the will of the commanding general.

The officers commanding at stations are directed to furnish him with rations, and the said David Morrow is permitted to join Capt. Blackmore, who will suffer him to do so, in order more safely to pursue his proper journey to his proper station.

By command:

GEO. DUFFIELD, Aid de Camp.

To Brig. Gen. TAYLOR.

And states, in his defence, that the reason of his leaving the service, was in consequence of the advice which he received from his captain, corroborated by the opinion of Gen. Johnston, Colonel Chatham, Capt. Earp, as well as many others, who stated that there was no existing law, within their knowledge, compelling men to stay in service longer than three months; as well as an assurance of Sergeant Cheek, who said that he had once left the service under the same law, and had not received any punishment for doing so; and, furthermore throws himself on the mercy of the court.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty as charged, with the exception of forcing the guard and killing the beaver, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

John Harris, a private of Captain Strother's company.

Charge 1st—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, between the 10th and 20th September, 1814, he went about through the camp, to get assigners to go home on the 20th Sept. 1814, and stated that he would soon have a larger company than Captain Kilpatrick; and, on the morning of the 19th Sept. he received his proportionable part of the beef and flour that was forcibly taken, cooked it, and, on the morning of the 20th Sept. 1814, at the end of the reveille beat, marched off, yelling, and firing his gun, and after arriving in the neighborhood of Fort Strother, he stated that he would retake those who had been taken by Captain Blackmore.

Charge 2d—Conniving at Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, not reporting those who were of the mutinous party, as required by the rules and articles of war. To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead not guilty.

Lieut. Noah Bennett, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw the prisoner on the 19th September, 1814, with a paper containing a good many names, and the prisoner informed him he only set down such men's names as directed him to do so; that those who were present said it was a list of men's names to draw provisions to go home on the 20th; that the prisoner was one of the mutinous party who marched off on the morning of the 20th, that he belonged to the same company, and believes the prisoner never reported any of the mutinous party, as required by the rules and articles of war; that the prisoner was under his immediate command on the 19th September, and that he behaved himself as usual, well until the evening, when he saw him with the paper described herebefore.

John H. Hogan, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw the prisoner with a paper, setting down such men's names as intended drawing provision for the purpose of going home, and on the morning of the 20th September, he saw the prisoner march off with the mutinous party.

John H. Abends, a private of Captain Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he saw the prisoner some time previous to the 20th September; with a paper, setting down such men's names as intended going home; that the prisoner did not appear to be using any persuasion, and stated it was right some should remain at the fort; that he would soon have a larger party than Captain Kilpatrick; and believes that the prisoner did march off with the mutinous party, on the morning of the 20th.

John Johnson, a private of Captain Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That, while at Fort Jackson, in the month of August, he heard the prisoner say that there was no law to compel the men to stay longer than three months; that he was a man of spirit, and would not stay longer; that a considerable number of the men would go then; and one who would refuse, he could see him bayoneted about six inches; that they go up to the big, or great man, and shiver their muskets over his head; but not strike so hard as to kill him.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment: Present the President and members; and proceeded to the further examination of the witnesses.

Edward Stephens, a sergeant of Captain Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he saw the prisoner with a paper, setting down such men's names as were going home, and said he would talk down none but such as directed him to do so; and the prisoner marched off with the mutinous party on the 20th of September.

James Alexander, (Sergeant Major) a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That, on the 19th September, he saw the prisoner, when the provisions were issued; believes he received his proportionable part; and, on the morning of the 20th, marched off with the mutinous party; that the prisoner told him he did not suppose the list which he had of men's names, was improper, as it was to be handed to the Colonel; that the prisoner gave up his gun to Captain Kilpatrick, and thinks he demanded and got a receipt, which he had given for his gun, or the Captain wrote one for that purpose.

Ensign Daniel Kelly, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the prisoner belonged to the same company, and was frequently near him, during August, and the beginning of September; that he generally behaved himself well, and was obedient to orders.

James Smith, a private of Lieutenant Mitchell's detachment, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the prisoner advised him not to go home, with the mutinous party; and believes went himself on the 20th Sept.

James Nelson, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant being sworn, states: That he heard General Washington of Tennessee, say to the members of a court martial, that he did know whether

or the men were ordered out for a tour of three or six months; that he had wrote to the Governor, but had received no answer to his letter on that subject.

The prisoner states, in his defence, that he was totally unacquainted with the nature of militia service; that he had frequently heard his officers say they knew of no law compelling militia to remain in service longer than three months; and, from the opinion of other men of respectability and information, conceived his term of service had expired; returned his gun to his Captain, under that impression, took up the receipt he had given for it, and departed from Fort Jackson.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty as charged, with the exception of yelling and firing his gun, and saying he would retake those who had been taken by Captain Blackmore, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court adjourned until to-morrow nine o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment: Present the president and members; and having been qualified before the prisoner, Lewis, who having been previously asked if he had any objection to any of the members of the court, and answering in the negative proceeded to the trial of Henry Lewis, a private of Capt. Mebane's company.

Charge 1st—Exciting to Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that, between the 10th and 20th of September, 1814, in presence of a large portion of the troops, said there was no law to compel militia to serve longer than three months, at any time, and said that he would go home on the 20th September, 1814, and that he would take provisions where he could find them.

Charge 2d—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that, on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, he went to the bullock pen, shot down several beavers, brought them to the camp, made a proclamation for the mutinous to draw rations, to take them home, of the beef and flour that was forcibly taken; cooked it, and, on the morning of the 20th September, 1814, at the end of reveille, marched off at the head of the mutinous party of Captain Mebane's company, yelling, and firing, scattering guns.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead not guilty.

Major Hicks, a witness, in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he heard the prisoner say there was no law, to serve longer than three months, and he intended going home at the expiration of that time, and he or they would take provisions where they could be found; heard Major Hicks's state to him, upon honor, that there was no law, he had seen compelling militia to stay six months; that he said in a Virginia newspaper, that the act of 10th April, 1812, had been revived, in 1814, upon which the prisoner replied it was nothing but a newspaper law, and he would not believe a word of it.

Major Robinson, a witness, in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That, he saw the mutinous part of Capt. Mebane's company march off, and believes the prisoner was among them.

Col. P. Pipkin, a witness, in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That, on the 12th September, 1814, the prisoner observed, in his presence, that he did know of any compelling men to stay in service longer than three months; he would go home at the end of that time; (he or they) would take provisions which could be found. On the morning of the 15th, he saw the prisoner with his gun, and a party, coming in the direction of the bullock pen. On the morning of the 20th, while reveille was beating, saw the prisoner march out of Fort Jackson, at the head of the mutinous party of Capt. Mebane's company, took the right of the floor, and, at the end of reveille, counter-marched from the right, and took the road.

Lieutenant John T. Cooksey, a witness, in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner marched off at the head of the mutinous part of Capt. Mebane's company, on the morning of the 20th September.

Corporal James Gumbrell, of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he heard the prisoner say, he believed there was no law compelling militia to stay in service longer than three months; he would be glad to see such a law, he had served one or two tours, of duty, and if it was justice, he was willing to serve six months; and that the prisoner did not kill the beaver at the bullock pen.

Lieutenant Richard Swanson, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw the prisoner with the mutinous party, when the provisions were issued, and believes he received his proportionable part.

William D. Routon, sergeant of Captain Mebane's company, a witness, being sworn in behalf of the prosecution, said that he believes he heard the prisoner say there was no law, or he never saw any person who had seen a law, compelling militia to serve longer than three months, and, unless such a law was shown him, he would go home on the 20th Sept. 1814.

The prisoner having voluntarily refused to produce any evidence in his be-

half, states, in extension of his conduct, that he was led astray by the erroneous opinions of men of better information, who positively assured him there was no law compelling militia to serve longer than three months; that he was also persuaded off by Sergeant Hooker; regrets such a disgraceful act and throws himself on the mercy of the court.

The court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty of the first and second charges, first specification, and so much of the second specification, as marching off at the head of the mutinous part of Capt. Mebane's company, on the morning of the 23d Sept. 1814; and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court, having been sworn in presence of the prisoner David Hunt, arraigned on the following charges and specifications, who being previously asked if he had any objection to any members of the court, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of David Hunt.

Charge—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that, on the morning of the 3d September, 1814, he said he would go home at the end of the three months, or die in the attempt; and that, on the 19th September, he broke the guard house, and went off with the mutinous party on the 20th September, 1814, and that he received his proportionable part of the provisions that were forcibly taken from the contractor's agent on the 19th September, 1814.

To which charge and specification the prisoner plead not guilty.

Lieut. Rodney Earhart, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he heard the prisoner, on or about the 3d September, say he would go home at the end of three months, or die in the attempt; that he was confined in the guard house; and, on the 19th September, at night, as well as he recollects, he made his escape from the prison.

Question by the prisoner. Do you not recollect my saying the cause why I was going home at the end of three months, was, that I had sent a letter to my brother to come and take my place.

Answer. I do; but it was after I had threatened to report you for using that expression.

Lieut. R. Swanson, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner was confined in the guard-house on the 19th September, and on examination of the house next morning, was broken, and the prisoner missing. The prisoner was cooking provisions on the 19th September, and said he intended going the next day.

William Owen, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness, being sworn, states: That he heard the prisoner say, sometime in September, that he would go home at the end of three months, or die in the attempt.

Joseph Lawrence, a corporal of Capt. Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he was officer of the guard on the 19th Sept. 1814; he prisoner made his escape on that night, and was missing from camp after the mutinous party marched off on the morning of the 20th Sept. 1814.

James Dunaway, a private of Capt. Mebane's company, a witness, being sworn, in behalf of the defendant, states: That he believes the prisoner received his proportionable part of the provisions which had been forcibly taken from the contractors, and that he did march off with the mutinous party on the 20th Sept. 1814; further, that the prisoner, wrote a letter at the time he was confined under guard to his brother to come and take his place.

The prisoner having declined the privilege of producing any other evidence, states, in extension, that he of militia service; was induced to believe, through the opinion of other men, that there was no law compelling them to serve longer than three months; others; acted through ignorance; is sorry for his improper conduct and solicits the mercy of the court.

The court find the prisoner H. not guilty as charged, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court, having been sworn in presence of the prisoner, arraigned on the following charges and specifications, who having been previously asked, if he had objection to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of Edward Lindpany, a private of Captain Searcy's company.

Charge 1st—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, he went with a number of others, to the issuing house, and forced the guard; broke down the door, and showed other barrels of flour, rolled it to the camp; issued it, received his proportionable part, cooked it, and, at the end of the reveille beat, marched off with the mutinous party, yelling and firing his gun.

Charge 2d—Exciting to Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this, that, on the morning of the 19th Sept. 1814, he

SPECIFICATION: In this, That, between the 20th September, 1814, speaking words, tending to lead men to the act of mutiny.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead not guilty.

Corporal James McDonald, of Capt. Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner passed, or forced the guard, going to the issuing house with a number of others, on the 19th Sept. that he lifted the door down; that flour was rolled out by the same party, and carried to camp, issued, and believes the prisoner received his proportionable part; and disremembers seeing him for several days after the 20th September, 1814.

Edward Pickett, a private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw the prisoner at the issuing house, on the 19th September, 1814, take a mattress, and show how the door might be taken; believes he received his proportionable part of the provisions taken therefrom; and, on the morning of the 20th September, paraded, and at the end of the reveille beat, marched off with the mutinous party.

Pharoah Hudgins, a private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution being sworn, states: That the prisoner stated, in his presence, that it could not be long before he would be at liberty, when refused cheerfulness of passing the chain, and saw the prisoner march off with the mutinous party from Fort Jackson, on the 20th Sept. 1814.

Lieutenant David Mitchell, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw the prisoner at the issuing house, on the 19th September, 1814, take the door down, after being prized off, and the party of which the prisoner was one rolled out eleven barrels of flour.

James Gumbrell, a corporal of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That, either in August or September, he heard the prisoner say he would endeavor to go home at the end of three months.

Edward Black, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness on the part of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the prisoner did not break down the door of the issuing house, at Fort Jackson, on the 19th September.

The prisoner states in his defence, that he did not force the guard as charged; he went to the issuing house by permission; acted incorrectly through ignorance; regrets the impropriety of his conduct; and implores the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoner guilty as charged with the exception of "forcing the guard, cooking, his provisions, and, yelling and firing his gun," and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and members, and having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, who having been previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of the prisoners, arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

Leonard Farmer, Peter Duncan, Stephen Johnson, Lewis Thomas, Simon Scott, Pharoah Hudgins, Samuel H. Burton, Samuel Austin, James Thompson, Jos. Wrigth, Joshua Joiner, John Smothers, Hugh Carlin, Henry Butler.

Wade H. Night, Burwell Hobden, John Oliver, Philip Holland.

James Arnold, Alex. McMorris.

Charge 1st—Desertion.

SPECIFICATION:—In this, that on the morning of the 19th Sept. 1814, between six o'clock in the evening and six of the morning, they did desert from their posts on guard.

Charge 2d—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION:—In this, that on the morning of the 19th Sept. 1814, they received their proportionable part of the provisions that were forcibly taken, and on the morning of the 20th Sept. at the end of the reveille beat, marched off with the mutinous party.

To which charges and specifications, the prisoners plead guilty, and state, in extension of their conduct, (in substance) that, from the best intelligence they could get from men who they supposed possessed information sufficient to point out the correct course to be pursued they were induced to believe that their term of service was only for three months; were conscious that they had performed their duty faithfully; and through ignorance, and the machination of wicked men, committed the disgraceful act of leaving the service of their country, sincerely profess penitence; and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty as charged, and sentence them to make up the time lost whilst absent from service, that one half of their pay be stopped; that, at the end of their respective service, they shall have half of the hair of their head shaved close off, then drummed out of camp. But, from the youth and inexperience of Arnold and Hobdy, the court beg leave to recommend them to the commanding general, for a remission of the sentence.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present: the president and members; and, after being qualified in presence of the prisoners, who being previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members of the court, and answering negatively, proceeded to the trial of the case.

James Nelson, Joseph Routon, A. Whitton, Robert B. Roberts.

Capt. Mebane's company.

Charge—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION. In this that on the morning of the 19th Sept. 1814, they forcibly took beef and flour, from the contractor's agent, M. T. Hagland, at Fort Jackson, received their proportionable part, and, on the morning of the 20th, at the end of the reveille, marched off with the mutinous party. To which the prisoners plead not guilty.

Lieut. John T. Cooksey, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoners marched off with the mutinous party, on the 20th September, 1814.

Thos. Dunaway, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution being sworn, states: That he was with the prisoner, Routon, when the flour was taken from the contractor's agent, knows he did not take any, and believes none of the others did; that Routon and Whitton, belonged to the same mess; believes they received their proportionable part of the provisions thus forcibly taken; and is under the impression the prisoners marched off with the mutinous party at the end of reveille, on the morning of the 20th of September, 1814.

John Hickering, private of Capt. Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution being sworn, states: That the prisoners did not receive their proportionable part of the provisions taken from the contractor's agent, on the 20th September, 1814.

The prisoners having refused the privilege of producing any testimony in their behalf, made the following defence: That, from the best information they could get, with the persuasion of men who ought to have known better, they supposed their term of service had expired, and were consequently induced to leave the service of their country, erred through ignorance, regret their misconduct, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to remunerate the government for time lost whilst absent from duty, to a stoppage of one third of their pay, and, at the expiration of their term of service, to have one half of the hair of their head shaved close off, and drummed out of camp.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Isle of Wight, May 9, 1828.

Agreeable to your request, I have sketched below, a few directions for the curing and flavoring of bacon. I may remark, however, that it is one of those practical household arts which can never be completely successful without the exercise of a judicious discretion; as many circumstances, and especially the varying state of the weather, have considerable influence on it.

To have good bacon, the pork must be fat; it may possibly be too fat, though that it is very rarely the case in Virginia. Hogs about 18 months old, which are raised poor, and afterwards well fattened, in a short time, on corn, are, I think, decidedly to be preferred. Before the pork be salted up, it should be thoroughly cold—a circumstance indispensable to its lasting preservation; and it is at least the safest course in our uncertain climate, to lose no time afterwards. To give bacon its most exquisite flavor, both molasses or sugar and salt-petre should be used. I usually put a table spoonful or two of molasses on the flesh side of the ham, a little before it is salted, and after the molasses is rubbed over it, a heaping table spoonful of finely pulverized salt-petre; the ham supposed to weigh, when cured, from 12 to 15 lbs. I put nearly the same quantity on the middlings and shoulders, and proportionably on the smaller pieces, believing that it essentially contributes not only towards improving the flavor and appearance, but also to the preservation of bacon, and as a preventive against the worm, bug, and scurvy. In order to ensure perfectly sound bacon, the pork must be salted at least twice. The second

salt should take place about the third day after the first, at which time I add about a third of the quantity of salt-petre applied in the first instance. If, however, pork should be frozen when salted in the first instance, should be resalted as soon as practicable after it thaws, without which there is great danger of injury. I use the Liverpool sack salt, and prefer it on account of its fineness. A bushel to the thousand weight of pork, has been supposed a sufficient quantity. I think it too little, and would not, by any means, advise that there should be an stint of salt. Five pounds of salt-petre to the above-mentioned quantity of pork, is perhaps quite enough. Care should be taken to let the brine drain off from the pork, whilst in salt, as its contact with it tends to injure its flavor. If salted in casks, there should be a hole in the bottom after the second salting, the brine may escape. There are different opinions as to the length of time pork should remain in salt. I would recommend four weeks. If salt-petre in sufficient quantities be used, fat pork can scarcely be made too salt. I have known prime excellent bacon to have remained in salt more than three months. The last operation in the curing of it is the smoking of it.—This may be sufficiently well done, perhaps, with any kind of wood, but strong solid green wood, as hickory or oak is the best. Contrary to old opinions, the operation is best carried on in the closest smoke-house; a considerable degree of heat, too, is not only, perhaps, not injurious, but promotes and facilitates, I believe, the operation.—The old idea of the fire being smothered is erroneous. The effect so called, is occasioned by the pork not being thoroughly cured. Bacon should be smoked until it is of a dark reddish brown color, and it is best done in clear weather. In hanging it up, it is most advantageous to put the joints highest—for, as they are the most assailable by the skipper fly, they are least likely thereby to have eggs deposited on them. There is an opinion which has long universally prevailed, and which I think the experience of the last winter has belied. It is, that if pork be once thoroughly cold before salting, it may, with proper care be saved. This in ordinary witness is true. But in such a winter as the last, when the thermometer ran, in 24 hours, from between 30 and 40, to between 60 and 70, and remained so for four or five days, I do not think that fat and large pork can be saved by any reasonable attention to it.

These are all the material observations that occur to me at this time, on the subject; by substantially pursuing which, I have no doubt you will have sound and highly flavored bacon.

From the Warrenton Reporter.

The rapid emigration of our citizens to the Western States, is a subject well worthy of our most mature consideration, in as it is invariably a source of injury to the interest of North Carolina, and not frequently occasions the wreck of individual happiness. Our population is almost daily thinned by these alarming emigrations, and we have almost daily to witness large numbers of the indigent, though useful citizens of our state, seeking refuge from that misery and want which here accompany them, by retiring to other states, possessing as they fancy, a fertile soil, or a more salubrious climate, and where the bounteous hand of nature has been less parsimonious in distributing its blessings. An opinion seems to prevail among us, that North Carolina is the most ill-favored land under the canopy of heaven; that it is destitute of every thing which can minister of our comfort or convenience, that it is the abode of misery and the home of want, while on the contrary some are induced to believe that in the western states, nature is more magnificent, that the soil, almost uncultivated, yields a plentiful harvest, that industry is unnecessary, and want is unknown. They expect a rise, a sudden rise to competence and wealth, and that with as little exertion as is made by the discovery of a mine, or the successful adventurer in a lottery. They indulge the pleasing anticipations, that when they leave the limits of their native state, they leave poverty behind them, and for the future are to live in affluence. But these fond anticipations of happiness, these golden dreams of advantage are but too delusive. When they have reached that land, where in all the ardor of anticipation, they expected to accumulate great and instant wealth—and have resided there for many years, their situation is found

to be but little, if any better than it was when they left the much detested soil of North Carolina. It is there no certainty by those who have emigrated, that the cause of their poverty and wretchedness, while inhabitants of this state, was that they were idle and dissipated, and the reason our lands never yielded a plentiful harvest was, not that they were unfertile, but that they were uncultivated. The same habits of indolence and the same want of economy, which here consigned them to poverty and wretchedness, would have a similar effect any where. Abandon these, and even in North Carolina they may have a prospect of competence and even affluence; retain them and their situation will be alike deplorable, no matter what land they inhabit; nor what land they cultivate. The vast accumulation of poverty and wretchedness, and the heart-rending scenes of misery, so conspicuous, throughout almost every part of our state, are not attributed to its natural disadvantages, they are owing to the people themselves, and we would recommend to them, to accustom themselves more to industry and to discard their ridiculous habits of extravagance and profusion, as a more effectual means of bettering their condition, than emigration to a distant land. Candor, however, compels us to acknowledge, that some of the other state possess a more fertile soil, a more favorable climate, the benefit of large and navigable rivers, and numerous advantages, which promote not a little the wealth and happiness of the people, and most of which are here denied; yet it must be admitted, that North Carolina itself promises affluence and abundance to the industrious and frugal, and that whatever may be its apparent advantages, it is well calculated to afford a dulce domum to its children. It is to be remembered by those who wish to emigrate, that when they leave North Carolina, they are deserting the soil where sleep in sacred remembrance the ashes of their forefathers. They are leaving (perhaps to revisit it no more) the land of their nativity, the scenes of their youth, and the delightful haunts of their boyhood; they are bidding perhaps an eternal adieu to a numerous circle of dear friends, and exchanging the fondling look of their cherished neighbors, for that of the cold, distant, distrustful stranger. No matter what advantages they may enjoy elsewhere, nor what treasures they may accumulate—all will be found but a poor compensation for the joys which they had here. We now abandon the subject, but give it as our opinion, that emigration should be either entirely avoided, or only resorted to as the last desperate choice of necessity, when all other expedients have proved fruitless.

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

New Invention.—Mr. Pliny Weller, of York, Livingston county, has invented and put in operation, a machine for making barrel staves which takes them from the log, and prepares them for the truss hoop. It will with the attendance of a man and one boy, dress 3600 staves per day. A day's labour in the usual way, is, we understand, 200. The value of this invention in a country where so many barrels are used, must be immense.

Rochester Observer.

A Sign.—One moonlight night as Jack was leading his father home from the tavern, where his potatoes had been too deep and strong for his head, the old tippler raised his foot to step over the shadow of the sign post. "What—what is that?" quoth the old man. "Nothing but the sign," replied the dutiful son. "Sign—sign of what?" demanded the votary of Bacchus. "Why a sign that your are drunk, father," replied Jack.

The following anecdote is related by a physician of undoubted veracity: "I was called a few days since to visit a sick child. The medicine which I wished to administer was a fine powder, and must be mixed with some moist substance. I asked the mother of the child for an apple to roast—she had none. I then asked her for some kind of sauce, but the reply was as before—have none. If you have any molasses, honey, or milk, either will answer.—We have neither.—Give me then a crumb of soft bread—why, said she, we have none baked. Supposing from the expression that she had some ready for the oven, I told her that it would do as well if it was not baked. Ah! said she, with a tone that spoke her mortification we have neither bread, meal, nor grain, except a little corn which I cannot have ground unless I carry it to mill on my back. Well

then, said I have you any rum? Oh yes, said she, on her countenance brightened, we have a plenty of that and started for the jug. I told her she might let it remain, for I thought the sick child would do as well without rum."

MUSIC.

To the bucks and lasses of the town, the Violin is the best music. To our merchants, it is music to hear the purse chink on the counter, with—I'll take a couple of patterns, if you please.—A just cause and good for make harmonious music for our lawyers.—Will you take a ride—next Mouday, Miss, is music to our ladies; but—will you marry me my pretty maid? when the question comes from the favorite lad, possesses all the harmony and melody combined. And to us Printers it is the sweetest music to be told 'I have brought you half a dozen new patrons or I have brought you the subscription money from all my neighbours.'

Electioneering.—A Kentucky candidate declares, that no friend has ever solicited him to offer; that he would treat neither to whiskey nor tobacco, during the campaign; but that he would vote to send all the banks to A—L, were he believes they came from.

Editors throughout the union are requested, by Mr. John Leonard of Ezechon, Massachusetts, to give notice, that he has entered into copartnership, for better for worse, for life, with Miss Mary Burr, of New Braintree.

Though not very friendly to joint stock companies, we cheerfully notice the connexion of Mr. Leonard, hoping that it may prove productive.

In the state of Maine thirty-three newspapers are published, a list of which is given in the Konnebunk Gazette; two are published twice a week, the rest weekly. Twenty-five are political papers, eighteen of which support the administration, and seven oppose it; six are religious, and two literary.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 16.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Distressing Circumstance.

On the night of the 6th inst. the wife of Nehemiah Thomas attempted to put a period to her existence by hanging herself. She had been for several months under great distress of mind, on account of her sins, and had finally come to the conclusion that she had sinned away her day of grace, and that consequently there was no mercy for her. On Sunday night last, after going to bed, she said to her husband, that himself, and all the children, would soon die, and, with herself, all go to hell. He told her not to let such things disturb her mind, but to try and compose herself and go to sleep. He said nothing more, but directly fell a sleep. How long he slept he could not say, but was awake by one of the children crying. He then called his wife, and as she did not answer he laid his hand over to feel for her, (there being a small child between them,) but she was not in the bed. He then in a fright went to the bed where the child was crying, thinking his wife was there; but not finding her, the thought came in his mind, that she had gone to hang herself, (as she had told him she had meditated the attempt about six weeks before, & had proceeded so far as to get a rope for the purpose, and said she was prevented by something telling her, as she thought not to do so.) Mr. Thomas then hastened to where he had put his plough gear, and found his leading lines gone. His suspicions were then confirmed, but he knew not where to look for his wife. He however, hastened to the barn, and on coming to the waggon shelter he saw her hanging by the neck. He immediately took her down, and as the vital spark was not gone, in a little time she came too. She was immediately taken with fits, but by the application of proper remedies on the second day after she came to her

senses. I then visited her, I asked her if she knew me; the answer was, I want you to pray for me, for I shall die and go to hell, for there is no mercy for me. I shall here forbear saying any more on the subject, as her expressions were more seriously felt by me than I can express them; but will ask the candid reader one question: If the pains and fear of hell and everlasting torment is so distressing to a guilty conscience. In this life of hope, what will it be when both soul and body shall be cast into everlasting despair, when no hope of ever being relieved can enter to cheer the guilty souls of all who out of the favor of God, in Christ Jesus our Lord and Saviour. Speak, for the Lord will hear, and bring every secret thought into action, with every transgression at the awful judgement bar.

Orange county, July 8th 1838.

A young gentleman whose capacity for learning is not proverbial, having seen a young lady, and wishing to introduce himself to her, wrote a flaming letter, filled with the most extravagant professions of love. Upon showing it to a friend, 'There said he, 'what do you think of that?' His friend on looking it over, observed, 'There are not three words in it spelt right.' The other exclaimed, 'How do you think a man can spell well with such a horrid pen.'

A Lawyer boasting to an honest countryman that a gentleman, whom he had never been in company with more than once, had left him a legacy. 'Like enough, like enough, replied hodge, but if he had been twice in thy company, I'd be hanged if he would have left you a farthing.'

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, in St. Matthew's Church in this place, by the Rev. William M. Green, Rev. Jons H. Norcross, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Robert Spear, esq.

RAIL-ROAD.

A MEETING will be held at Sandy Grove, (Albright's,) in Chatham county, on the first day of August, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient on the subject of a Rail Road through the centre of the state. All persons friendly to this object are requested to attend.

July 15.

FOR SALE.

A NEW and well finished OX-CART, with a pair of strong and well broke OXEN. Price eighty dollars—six months credit. Apply to

G. M. Johnston.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th of March last a negro girl named

MARIAH.

eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, came black spots in the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbid harboring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

Handy Wood.

Haw River, near Murphree's, July 15.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Will stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1.

A CARD.

For Hunters, young and old, and to those who sport it with hounds and horses.

THE owner of a small farm in the vicinity of the town, respectfully and earnestly requests those who are in the habit of riding through his fields, to put up the fences they or their companions may pull down. During the last year a field of corn was much injured by such neglect; and a few days since a similar damage would have occurred, had not the matter been discovered before the cattle followed the course of the hounds, horses, and huntmen. A decent regard to the interests of one who is not over forward to assert his rights, is the true characteristic of a good neighbour.

June 3.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HYMAN TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry D. Turner, Adm'r.

June 10.

34-35



SONG—By Mrs. Hemans.

"Oh! cast thou not
Affection from thee in this bitter world
Hold to thy heart that only treasure fast,
Watch—guard it—suffer not a breath to dim
The bright gem's purity."

If thou hast crush'd a flower,
The root may not be slighted;
If thou hast quench'd a lamp,
Once more it may be blighted;
But on thy harp or on thy lute,
The string which thou hast broken,
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to thy touch a token!

If thou hast loosed a bird,
Whose choice of song could cheer thee,
Still, still he may be won
From the skies to warble near thee;
But if upon the troubled sea
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,
Hope not that wind or wave shall bring
The treasure back when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,
The Summer's breath is healing,
And its clusters yet may grow
Through the leaves their bloom revealing;
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown
With a bright draught fill'd—oh! never
Shall earth give back that lavish'd wealth
To cool thy parch'd lip's fever.

The heart is like that cup,
If thou waste the love it bore thee,
And like that jewel gone,
Which the deep will not restore thee;
And like that string of harp or lute
Whence the sweet sound is scattered—
Gently, oh! gently touch the chords
So soon forever shatter'd!

From Neal's Romance of History.
THE SPECTRE'S VOYAGE.

I see a hand you cannot see
That beckons me away;
I hear a voice you cannot hear,
That will not let me stay.

There is a part of the river, we
between the city of Hereford and the
town of Ross, which was known for
than two centuries by the appellation
of "the Spectre's voyage;" and a
cross which, as long as it retained
that appellation, neither entreaty nor
remuneration would induce any boat-
man to convey passengers after a cer-
tain hour of night. The superstitious
notions current among the lower or-
ders were, that, at about the hour of
eight, on every evening, a female
was seen in a small vessel sailing
from Hereford to Northbrigg, a lit-
tle village then distant about three
miles from the city, of which not ev-
en the is now discernible; that the ves-
sel sailed with the utmost rapidity in
a dead calm and even against the
wind; that to encounter it was fatal;
that the voyager landed from it on the
Eastern bank of the river a little be-
yond the village; that she remained
some time on shore, making the most
fearful lamentations; that she then re-
entered the vessel; and sailed back in
the same manner; and that both the
boat and passenger vanished in a
sudden manner, as they arrived at a
certain part of the river, where the
current is remarkably strong, within
about half a mile of the city of Here-
ford.

This singular tradition, like most
most stories of a similar character,
was not without a foundation in truth,
as the reader will perceive who takes
the trouble to peruse the following
narrative:—

In the turbulent reign of Edward
the Second, when the whole of Eng-
land was one lawless violence; when
might was constantly triumphant
over right, and princes and soldiers only
respected the very intelligible, if
not very equitable principle,

"That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can;"
the city of Hereford was distinguish-
ed by the zeal and patriotism of its
citizens, and by the unshrinking firm-
ness with which they adhered to the
cause of Queen Isabella and the
young prince her son, afterwards the
renowned King Edward the Third,
in opposition to the weak and ill-fated
monarch, who then wore the crown,
and his detested favorites, the Spen-
sers, father and son.—Sir Hugh Spen-
ser the younger, was a man of un-
questionable talents, and possessed
virtues, which, during a period of
less violence and personal animosity,
might have proved honorable to him-
self, and useful to his country. The
nobles, however, hated him for his
obscure birth, and his devotion to
the service of his prince, who how-
ever, in the end, was proved to be
unworthy of any high
station, was nevertheless unstained
by any flagitious crime, and was pos-
sessed of a kind and generous heart,
and was especially endeared to Spen-
ser, on account of the wealth and
honor, which he had prodigally lav-
ished upon his family and himself.

The discontents of the queen and the
barons were not vented in fruitless
complaints or idle menaces. They
flew to arms. The King of France,
the queen's brother, assisted them
with men and money; the court of
Hainault, to whose daughter, Philip-
pa, the young prince had been con-
tracted, did the same. The King was
driven from London, and forced with
the elder Spenser, whom he had cre-
ated Earl of Winchester, to take re-
fuge in Bristol.—Being hotly pursu-
ed to this city by the Earl of Kent
and the Count of Hainault, at the
head of a formidable army, he was
obliged to flee into Wales, leaving
the elder Spenser governor of the
castle of Bristol. This fortress was
immediately besieged, and speedily
taken, as the garrison mutined
against their governor, and delivered
him into the hands of his enemies.
This venerable noble, who had nearly
reached his ninetieth year, was in-
stantly without trial, or witness or ac-
cusation, or answer, condemned to
death by the rebellious barons; he
was hanged on a gibbet; his body
was cut to pieces and thrown to the
dogs; and his head was sent to Win-
chester, the place whence he derived
his title, and was there set on a pole,
and exposed to the insults of the pop-
ulace.

When the news of this catastrophe
reached the younger Spenser, he was
at the head of a fine army, which had
set down before the city of Hereford,
for the purpose of reducing it to obe-
dience to King Edward.—The formi-
dable force which he commanded
had struck terror into the hearts of
the citizens; so that, notwithstanding
their attachment to Queen Isabella,
and their detestation of Spenser,
they had showed symptoms of their
willingness to yield to the latter up-
on reasonable terms; and he, desir-
ous of obtaining possession of the city
without any unnecessary effusion
of blood, had granted a truce of a
week's duration, to give them time
to decide upon what conditions they
would open their gates to him. The
disastrous intelligence which he re-
ceived from Bristol, however, made
him doubtful whether he should hold
inviolate the truce which he had granted
to the besieged. He did not doubt
but that the Earl of Kent and his
troops, flushed with conquest, would
hasten to his destruction, and to the
relief of Hereford; and that unless he
could possess himself of the city and
castle, and by shutting himself up in
the latter be enabled to bid defiance
to his enemies, the fate of his father
must inevitably be his own.

The favorite recreation of the in-
habitants of Hereford was then, as it
is now, to make excursions either al-
one, or in parties, upon their beauti-
ful river. This amusement had come
so much the custom with them, that
the most timid females were not afraid
to venture alone and at night in a
small skiff, with which almost every
family of respectability was provid-
ed; and on a bright moonlight, the
bosom of the river was beautifully
diversified by the white sails glitter-
ing in the moonbeams, while sweet
female voices would be heard warb-
ling some popular melodies, the sub-
jects of which were usually the praises
of Prince Edward, or execrations
of Spenser and those who had cor-
rupted the King. It was on such a
night that the incident with which
our narrative commences occurred.
The moon was riding in a uncloudy
sky, unclouded except by those light
fleecy vapours which hovered round
the form of the queen of night, in-
creasing rather than diminishing her
beauty. The river seemed one sheet
of silver, and numerous light vessels,
passing and repassing, gave it a de-
lightful appearance. In one, which
seemed to be venturing nearer to the
camp of the enemy than the others,
might be seen a light and delicate fe-
male form, and on the shore which she
was approaching, a little above the
village of Northbrigg, stood a soldier,
whose accoutrements bespoke him to
belong to the army of Sir Hugh Spen-
ser.

The lady landed and the soldier
hastened to meet her. "Dearest Isab-
el," he said, "blessings upon thy
generous trusting heart, for this
sweet meeting! I have much to tell
thee, but that my tongue dares not
utter all with which my mind is stor-
ed; and if it dared it is not, it is not
on such a night as this, so bright, so
beautiful, that tidings dark as mine
should be communicated." Isabella,
who had laid her head upon his breast
when they met, started from him,
and gazed with the utmost terror and
surprise at the unwonted gloom,
which darkened his countenance.

"Walter, what means this? Come
you to break the trusting heart which
bats for you alone? Come you to
cancel your vows—to say that we

must part forever! Oh! better had
you left me to the mercy of the wave,
when its work of death was half a-
chieved, if you reserved me only for
the misery which waits upon a bro-
ken heart, and blighted and be-
trayed affections!"

"Sweet dry these tears!" replied
the soldier; "while I have life I am
thine: I come to warn thee of sure
but unseen danger. The walls of
Hereford are strong, and the hearts
of her citizens are firm and trusty;
but her hour is come, and the path of
the destroyer, although secret, is like
the stream which hides itself for a
time beneath the earth, only to spring
forth more strongly and irresistibly
than ever."

"Thy words are dark and dread-
ful; but I do not know of any cause
for fear, of any means of avoiding it,
if it exists."

"Fly with me, fly!—with thy heart
and hand reward my love, and think
no more of those grim walls, and sul-
len citizens, with souls as iron as
their beavers, and hearts as cold as
the waters of their river."

"Oh no, no, no! my father's head
is grey, and but for me alone, all
his affections; all his hopes are bur-
ied in my mother's grave. He hates
thee, and thy cause. When I told him
a stranger had rescued his daughter
from the wave, he raised his hands
to heaven and blessed him. I told
him that that stranger was a follow-
er of the Spensers; he checked his un-
finished benediction and cursed him.
But if he knew thee—Walter, thy no-
ble heart, thy constant love, methinks
that time and entreaty would make
him listen to his daughter's prayer."

"Alas! my Isabella, entreaty would
be vain, and time is already flapping
his wings, loaded with inevitable ru-
in, over you devoted city and its in-
habitants. Thy father shall be safe,
trust that to me; and trust me, too,
that what I promise I can perform.
But thou, my loved one, thou must
not look upon the horrid face of war;
and though my power extends to save
thy father from injury, it would be
easier to save the wall flowers on the
ramparts of the city from the foot of
the invader than one so fair, so fee-
ble, from his violence and lust."

"Whoe'er thou art," she said,
"there is a spell upon my heart which
love and gratitude have twined, and
which makes it thine forever; but
sooner would I lock my hand with
that of the savage Spenser himself,
when reeking with the best blood of
Hereford's citizens, than leave my
father's side when his gray hairs are
in danger, and my native city, when
treachery is in her streets, and out-
rage is approaching her walls."

These words were uttered with an
animation and a vehemence so un-
usual with her, that Walter stood for
a moment transfixed with wonder;
and before he recovered his self-pos-
session, Isabella, with the velocity of
lightning, had regained her skiff, and
was sailing before the wind to Here-
ford. "Curses on my amorous folly!"
he exclaimed, "that for a pair of pale
cheeks and sparkling eyes, has per-
haps ruined a better concerted strat-
agem than ever entered the brain of
the Grecian Cimon. I must away, or
the false girl will wake the slumber-
ing citizens to their defence, before
the deed is done; and yet, must I de-
vote her to the foul grasp of ruffian
violence? No, no! my power is equal
to save or to destroy." As he uttered
these words he rapidly ascended the
rocks which skirted that part of the
river on which he stood, and was soon
lost among the wild woods that
crowned their summit.

We shall not enter into any de-
tailed account of the events of that
night. The royalists, by means of an
unexpected attack, during the truce,
and aided by infernal treachery, hop-
ed to make themselves master of the
city of Hereford. The citizens, how-
ever, had by some means obtained in-
telligence of the designs of the enemy,
and were prepared to repel their at-
tacks. Every street was lined with
soldiers, and a band of the bravest
and most determined, under com-
mand of Eustace Chandos, (Isabella's
father,) manned the city walls. The
struggle was short sanguinary—the
invaders were beaten back at every
point, their best troops were left dead
in the trenches, and above two hun-
dred prisoners (among whom was Sir
Hugh Spenser himself) fell into the
hands of the citizens. The successful
party set no bounds to their exulta-
tion or their revenge. The rejoic-
ings were continued for three suc-
cessive days; the neighboring coun-
try was ravaged without cessation
and remorse; and all the prisoners
were ordered, by a message to that
effect received from Queen Isabella,
to be treated as felons, and hanged
in the most public places in the city.
This decree was rigorously and un-

relentingly executed. The royalist
soldiers, without any distinction as
to rank or character, suffered the ig-
nominious punishment to which they
were condemned, and the streets of
Hereford were blocked up by gibbets,
which the most timid and merciful of
its inhabitants gazed upon with sat-
isfaction and triumph.

Sir Hugh Spenser, both on account
of his rank, and the peculiar degree
of hatred with which each bosom beat
against him, was reserved to be the
last victim. On the day of his execu-
tion the streets were lined with spec-
tators, and the principal families of
the city occupied the stations round
the scaffold. So great was the uni-
versal joy at having their enemy in
their power, that even the wives and
daughters of the most distinguish-
ed citizens were anxious to view the
punishment inflicted upon him whom
they considered the grand cause of
all the national evils. Isabella was not
of this number; but her father stern-
ly compelled her to be a witness of
the dismal scene. The hour of noon
was fast approaching, and the ball of
the cathedral heavily and solemnly
told the knell of the unfortunate
Spenser. The fatal cavalcade ap-
proached the place of execution. A
stern and solemn triumph gleamed in
the eyes of the soldiers as they trod
by the side of the victim; but most of
the spectators, especially the females,
were melted into tears when they be-
held the fine manly form of the pris-
oner, which seemed better fitted to
adorn the royal levee, or a lady's
bower, than for the melancholy fate
to which he was about to be consign-
ed. His head was bare, and his light
flaxen hair fell in a rich profusion of
locks down his shoulders, but left
unshaded his finely proportioned and
sun-burnt features. He wore the uni-
form of the royal army, and a star on
his breast indicated his rank, while
he held in his hand a small ivory
cross, which he frequently and fre-
quently kissed. His deportment was
firm and contemptuous, and as he
looked on the formal and frequently
grotesque figures of his guards, his
features even assumed an expression
of risibility.—The sight of the gib-
bet, however, which was raised fifty
feet high, seem to appal him, for he
had not been apprised of the ignom-
inious nature of his punishment. "And
is this," he said, as he scornfully
dashed away a tear, which had gath-
ered in his eye, "ye rebellious dogs,
is this the death to which you doom
the heir Winckles?" A stern and bit-
ter smile played on the lips of his
guards, but they remained silent,
"Oh God!" he continued, "in the
field, or on the wave, or on the block
which has reeked so often with the
bravest and noblest blood, I could
have died smiling, but this —"

His emotion seemed increasing, but
with a violent effort he suppressed
every outward sign of it; for the vis-
ible satisfaction which gleamed on
the dark faces around him, at the
state of weakness to which they had
reduced the proud heart of their foe,
was more galling to his soul than the
shameful death to which he was de-
voted.

By the time he reached the place
of execution his face had resumed its
calm and scornful air, and he sprang
upon the scaffold with apparently un-
concerned alacrity. At the same mo-
ment a dreadful shriek issued from
that part of the surrounding booths
in which the family of Chaudos sat;
and in another instant a female,
deadly pale, and with her hair and
dress disordered, had darted on to
the scaffold, and clasped the prison-
er in her arms.

"Walter," she cried, "Walter!
can it be thou? oh! they dare not take
thy life; thou bravest, best of men!
Avant, ye blood thirsty brood! ye
cannot tear me from him! No! till
my arms grow cold in death I'll clasp
him thus, and defy the world to sever
us!"

"Oh! Isabella!" he said, "it is too
much; my soul can bear no more. I
hoped thy eyes had been spared this
sight—but the cold tyrants have de-
ceived it thus: oh, leave me, leave me!
—it is in vain—unmannered ruffians
spare her!" While he spoke the sol-
diers forcibly tore her from him, and
were dragging him through the
crowd. "My father save him! he
saved your child—Walter! suppli-
cate him—he is kind." She turned
her eyes to the scaffold as she ut-
tered these words, and beheld the form
of Spenser writhing in the air, and
convulsed with the last mortal agony.
A fearful shriek burst from her heart,
and she sank senseless in the arms
of those who bore her.

Isabella survived this event more
than a twelvemonth; but her reason
had fled, and her health was so shat-
tered that final recovery was hope-
less. She took scarcely any food, re-

fused all intercourse with her former
friends, and even with her father,
and would sit silent and motionless
for days together. One thing only
soothed her mind, or afforded her any
gratification—and this, as she was
an experienced navigator of the riv-
er, her friends indulged her in—to
sail from the city of Hereford to that
spot on which she used to meet her
lover. This she did constantly every
evening; but when she landed, and
had waited a short time, her shrieks
and cries were pitiable. This prac-
tice one evening proved fatal. Instead
of steering to the usual landing place
a little above the city, she entered a
part of the river where the current is
unusually strong. The rapidity of its
waves mastered and overturned the
frail bark in which she sailed, and the
unfortunate Isabella sunk to rise no
more.

The tragic nature of these events
made an impression on the popular
mind which two centuries did not ef-
face. The spirit of Isabella was still
said to sail every night from Here-
ford to Northbrigg, to meet her lov-
er; and the beach across the river
which this unearthly traveller pur-
sued, was long distinguished by the
name of "the Spectre's Voyage."

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will
commence on the 10th of July.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	\$15 00	Per
Second and Third Class,	12 50	Session.
Fourth Class,	10 00	
Contingent Expenses,	50	

Ornamental Department.

Musical,	\$24 00	Per
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	Session.
Needle Work,	1 00	

Board can be obtained in the most respecta-
ble families of the place at \$10 per month. A
few young ladies will be received as boarders
in the family of the Instructress.

W. M. Green,

Superintendent.

July 1st. 36—37

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller
& Co. three miles below Hillsborough.
CASH FOR FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24. 36—37

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received from Phi-
ladelphia, and opened for sale at the Hills-
borough Book-Store, an additional supply
of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he has
procured on unusually low terms, and will sell
at reduced prices for cash or on a short credit.
Additional supplies expected in a few weeks.
Also daily expected an assortment of

SUMMER CLOTHING.

All orders for Books and Stationary thank-
fully received and promptly attended to.

N. J. Palmer.

June 24. 36—37

NOTICE.

THE surviving Officers of the Revolutionary
Army, who received commutation certi-
ficates, and the surviving non-commissioned
Officers and Soldiers of that army (not on the
pension list,) who received certificates for the
promised reward of eighty dollars, enlisting for
the war, and continuing in the service until its
termination, are requested, respectively, as
soon as may be possibly convenient, to send
their names, and the names of the places where
their nearest post offices are kept, by letter
(under cover to the honorable the Secretary
of the Treasury) addressed to Colonel Aaron
Ogden, at the city of Washington, who will be
there ready to receive them. This will super-
cede the necessity of appointing agents to
transact the business at the treasury depart-
ment, from whence, by this means, the proper
papers will be sent, free from expense, to each
individual, showing his right to the benefit of
the act of congress, lately passed in favor of
the persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States
are requested to give two insertions to the
above notice.

June 5. 36—37

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date
the 30th of July, 1821, and duly regis-
tered in Orange county, executed to me by John
Campbell, late of Orange county, to secure
certain debts to John L. Wood, for which
Thomas Brownrigg and Richard T. Brownrigg
are the sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st
day of July next, at the dwelling house on the
tract of land situate on Back creek, in said
county, whereto said Campbell formerly re-
sided, sell all the said tract of land, adjoining
the lands of Joseph Armstrong, John Walker,
and others, and containing

Seven Hundred & Thirty-Three Acres,
more or less, as described in said deed; also
Fifteen or sixteen Negroes,

an "stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs,
and plantation to do and utensils.
And on Thursday the 24th day of July next,
by virtue of said deed, I shall, at Milton, in
Caswell county, sell the household furniture,
carriages, gigs, harness, horses and other
stock, and all the residue of the property con-
veyed by said deed.

Such title will be conveyed by me as I de-
rived under the deed of trust, but it is believed
that satisfactory titles can and will be made.

Terms of sale: for the land, six and eighteen
months credit, and for the negroes and other
articles, six months credit; but the whole to
be on interest from date, and bond with two
approved securities to be given before a change
of title or possession.

Wm. Sparkman, Trustee.

Chowan county, June 9. 34—35

Wanted to Purchase.

A GOOD SADDLE HORSE, for which a
liberal price will be given.
Inquire at this Office.

June 17. 35—36

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, of a very superior qual-
ity, for sale by

Wm. Huntington.

27. 36—37